NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

AN IMPORTANT LAW CASE.

THE DECISION OF THE COURT. On Tuesday last, in the Provest Court of Alexandria, Virginia, Judge J. R. Freese pre-OPINION OF THE COURT IN THE CASE OF BOWES.

Holmes & Co., vs George K. Witmer & Bros., and Merris L. Hallowell & Co., vs. George K. Witmer & Bros., and Witmer &

In an action of debt, the plaintiffs praying the ald of the Provost (military) Court, because of the alleged fact that two of the defendants are beyond the rebel lines, and believed to be

are beyond the rebel lines, and believed to be aiding and abetting the enemy.
These are actions brought by Bowen, Holmes, & Co., of New York City, and Morris L. Hallowell and Co., of Philadelphia, to recover from George K. Witner & Brothers, and Witner & Co., late of this city, the amounts due on four certain promissory notes, drawn by George K. Witner & Brothers, to the order of Bowen, Holmes, & Co., amounting, in the aggregate, to five thousard five hundred and thirty-six dollars and seventy cents (\$5,536.70) with interest from the time they became due; and on a book account due Morris L. Hallowell & Co., from George K. Witmer & Brothers, and Witmer & Go., amounting to the aggregate sum Witmer & Co., amounting to the aggregate sum of one thousand one bundred and twenty-line dollars and eighty-nine cents, (\$1.129.89) with interest from the time the bills became due. The proceedings, in both these cases, were in-stituted before the court by the filing of affida-vits by one member of each of the said firms together with the presentation of the original notes by the affiant. Authory Gilkinson, one of the firm of Bowen, Helmes, & Co.. in the first case; and by a statement of the account, sworn to by Enoch R. Hutchinson, one of the firm of M rris L. Hallowell & Co., in the second case. Both these affidavits. on, in the second case. Both these amatavis in addition to the facts respecting their claims, set forth that the two principal members of both of said firms (viz: George K. Witmer & Edmund F. Witmer) had fled from their accustomed place of business to within the lines of the enemy, taking with them, or rather, sending in advance of them a large amount of the george represented of these relatings. the goods purchased of these plaintiffs and others; and that, to the best of their knowledge and belief, both were now using their means and influence, if not their own strong arms, in and influence, if not their own strong arms, in aiding the rebellion now in progress against the United States Government. Such is the spirit if not the exact wording of the affidavits in relation to the defendants. The affidavits further set forth, that the plaintiffs in both cases are true and loyal citizens, and, as such claim the aid and authority of the military power, as represented in this court, to enforce the collection of their respective claims—it being their only means of redress under the present pecular condition of affairs consequent on the rebellion. Upon the proper filing of these affidavits, (the same being subscribed and sworn to in open court,) an order was issued that the defendants appear forthwith to answer.

The order being served at the usual place of business of said firm or firms, it was found tha-only a single member thereof remained to arswer, namely: A. H. Slaymaker, who appear ed, and being sworn, answered in substance as follows: That he we one of the firm of G. K. Witner & Bros.; that his interest in the business was about one sixth, dependent, how ever, on contingencies; that George K. Witmer and E. F. Witmer, the two other partners, had that they were active, energetic men, but he did not know that they were directly connected with the army; that prior to the occupation of Alexandria by Government troops, the firm had sent off to the interior of Virginia about Alexandria by Government troops, the firm had sent off to the interior of Virginia about one-half of their stock; that there remained here of the stock, at the present, probably from ten to tweive thousand dollars worth; that he, as the remaining partner, had been selling goods and receiving money in the name of the firm, but had paid no debts since their absence, as he did not feel that he had any authority so to do; that he knew of no reasons why the claims of Bowen, Holmes & Co., and Morris L. Hallowell & Co., should not be paid; knew of no offset against them, except that at present. This fact alone would, in the opinion of this natiowell & Co., should not be paid; knew of no offset against them, except that at present he had no foods to pay with, and even if he had, he did not feel that he had any authority to pay the debts of the firm in the absence of

the principal members thereof.

He further stated in reply to enquiries by the court that the firm was abundantly able to pay their debts—that G. K. Witmer, he thought, was worth \$40,000, and E. F. Witmer from stock of goods left here, and those now in their possession within the enemy's lines. The orig-inal notes given to Bowen, Holmes, & Co., were shown him, the signatures to which he possession within the enemy's lines. The original notes given to Bowen, Holmes, & Co., were shown him, the signatures to which be acknowledged as correct. There being no further evidence to offer on either side, the court ordered that all the goods which remained of the debts due from the firm to loyal credit ordered that all the goods which remained of the debts due from the firm to loyal credit ordered that all the goods which remained of the debts due from the firm to loyal credit ors, shows but too platuly a studied attempt to avoid paying Northern debts—in response, it may be, to the dicta of the so-called Southern Congress, which forbide any such debts from being paid—preferring, as avowed in the section and the state of bowen, Holmes, & Co., and such other claims of Bowen, Holmes, & Co., and such other claims of Bowen, Holmes, & Co., and such other claims of Bowen, Holmes, & Co., and such other claims of Bowen, Holmes, & Co., and such other claims of Bowen, Holmes, & Co., and such other claims of Bowen, Holmes, & Co., and such other claims of Bowen, Holmes, & Co., and such other claims of Bowen, Holmes, & Co., and such other claims of Bowen, Holmes, & Co., and such other claims of Bowen, Holmes, & Co., and such other claims of Bowen, Holmes, & Co., and such other claims of Bowen, Holmes, & Co., and such other claims of Bowen, Holmes, & Co., and such other claims of Bowen, Holmes, & Co., and such other claims of Bowen, Holmes, & Co., and such other claims of Bowen, Holmes, & Co., and such other claims of Bowen, Holmes, & Co., and such other claims of Bowen, Holmes, and Without ever in a single instance paying, or offering to pay, a single cmetaknowled the debts due from the stance paying, or offering to pay, a single cmetaknowled the debts due from the stance paying, or offering to pay, a single cmetaknowled the debts due for a bright charge of the solution of the expired, the delendants now appear by coun-sel, to answer.

sel, to answer.

1. "They protest against the exercise of the jurisdiction claimed by this court in these cases." This is a point of the first importance, for if it were shown that this court had no jurisdiction of such cases, then all its proceedings relative thereto would be nult and void The court claims, however, that it has jurisdiction of these causes, and of all causes of like charace, r, which may be brought before it. The court is located in what is claimed by the rebels, as the enemy's country, and in a city which, by an order based from the headquarters of the general commanding this depart. which by an order usued from the headquarters of the general commanding this department, has been placed under military rule, and virtually under martial law. On or shout the 28th of August last, Brig. Gen. Montgomery was, by order of Major Goz. McClellan, made the military governor of this city. The term piled condition or fature states of those who are to be governed, as well as the kird of government to which they are to be subjected. The appointment of a military governor was a virtual declaration of martial law, and even though no formal declaration of martial law, and even though no formal declaration of martial law, and even though no formal declaration of martial law, and a report thereof made to, and approved by

exists only by virtue of the other, and neither can exist without the other. By this virtual declaration of mertial law, all State and mu-nicipal laws relating to this city were abro-gated or suspended, so that it became not only the right, but the duty of the military au-thorities to administer justice in all cases of whatsoever character that might arise under the military gavernorship of the city. This whatsoever character that might arise under that might arise under the following opinion was delivered; and, as it involves principles which cannot fail to have a very great influence in the future conducting of the war between the Government and those in rebellion against it, we that proper to present it entire to our readers:

OFFICE OF THE COURT IN THE CASE OF BANKS. suspended, it becomes the duty of this cour-ex-messitale, to take charge of and adjudicate all cases in which the rights of the citizens, so all cases in which the rights of the citizens, so far as they may be in any way connected with this most unboly rebellion, are involved. It is no assumption, therefore, upon the part of this court, to take cognizance of these causes, but simply the performance of a plain duty. That loyal citizens should have some kind of redress against those who seek to avoid paying their just debts, because of their connection, near or remote, with the so-called Confederate Government, is plain to every one, and since Government, is plain to every one, and since neither the courts or law officers in the States where the courts or law onecess in the Saues where the rebellion exists will afford them any facility for so doing; and since the rebel Gov-eroment itself, by passing a "sequestration act," has sought to prevent the payment of all debts due from those who are in rebellion against the Government to those who remain from in their levelty, to it it hecomes the firm in their loyalty to it, it becomes the bounden duty of the military power to all loyal citizens in thus securing their just claims. A refusal so to do on the part of the military authorities would, in the opinion of this court be virtually "alding and abetting" the enemy since it would allow to remain in the bands of

since it would allow to remain in the hands of the rebels the very means which, if placed in the hands of loyal citizens, to whom it justly belongs, might be used in aiding and sustain ing the Government. The second point raised by the counsel for defence is, that a change of the firm from George K. Whitmer & Bres, to Whitmer & Go. on or about the 1st January last, makes the goods now in store belong to the latter, and not responsible for the debts of the former. It not responsible for the debts of the former. It is fair to presume that if the latter bought the stock from the former so late as January last, they (the latter) still owe the former a sufficient amount to cover all losses that may accurate them from applying a portion of the goods to the payment of the remaining debts of the former.

The two Whitmers, as is shown by the evi dence, were the principal partners in the first firm, and the more wealthy of the two was the head and principal partner in the late or resent firm What were the exact pecuniar present firm. What were the exact pecunary relations of the men composing either one or both of these firms, the court has no means of knowing, since the books of the firm have not been brought before the court, nor would the remaining partner, A. H. Slaymaker, state the exact relation which even he himself held to the firm. It not being, however, any part of the backers of this court to rather the retirate of the business of this court to settle the private in-terests of those who are in rebellion against the Government, nor of any who may be connected Government, nor of any who may be connected with them, in any attempt to defraud and cheat loyal citizens out of their just claims, the considerets that the whole of the remaining stock be applied to the payment of the debts, whether said debts are in the name of George K. Witter & Bros. or Witmer & Co. If either of the partners should, by any possibility, suffer from such an application of the goods, he or they can have redress upon the others, when a final settlement comes to be made among themselves.

selves.

The sending away of a large portion of their stock, (as admitted by the remaining partner, A. Il Slaymaker,) in May last, was an act not only cutpable in i self, (occurring, as it did, just prior to the occupation of this city by the high a grade, that it might justly subject all concerned to the charge of misprison of prison. This was aiding the enemy, not by word or in-dividual effort only, but by furnishing them respondent's own testimony as evidence, and the faith thereby shown in the final success of the rebellion, proves conglusively that the two principal partners were traitors at heart, and it is not unreasonable to suppose that those who were connected in business with them and ascented, if they did not urge, such transer of the goods, partook largely of a like sentiment.

This fact alone would, in the opinion of this court, warrant the seizence of all the remaining stock as for feited to the Government by the

stock, as forfeited to the Government by the rebellious acts of these men, were it not that loyal citizens have prior claims, which ought first to be satisfied. Whether or not the refirst to be satisfied. Whether or not the re-maining partner is liable to the charge of con-structive treason, for being particeps criminis in such a transaction, remains yet for the con-sideration of this court and by the Govern-ment. The fact that the remaining partner has been selling off the stock and collecting the de-bit of the firm, without ever in a single in-

their rebellion against the Gov roment.

While desiring in these cases to afford the plaintiff all needful and proper relief, the centris mindful of the fact, that there are other claimants upon these goods whose rights and interests are equally to be regarded. It cannot, therefore, suffer the goods to be wantonly sacrificed, as they would if put up at public auction in this city, at this time. If the parties were insolvent and all their dobts known to this court, the order would be that a "prorula" distribution of all the remaining as ets be made among their creditors; but as they claim to be more than able to pay all their dobts, and as only a portion of these debts have yet been reported to this court, a different order is deemed equitable.

The final colors of these debts have yet been reported to this court, a different order is

this court, the goods so assessed be turned over to each of the respective claimants, in full satisfaction for the debte due them from the

This is not a court of delay, nor will pro-This is not a court of delay, nor will pre-ceedings be stayed at any time, or in any case, upon mere legal quibblings or technicalities, no matter how adroitly or learnedly presented; but in these causes the counsel for the defence ask. In case of judgment contrary to their wishes, that the papers and judgment of the court, be submitted to the Pre-ident of the Curted States for his approval or disapproperation. The court is not only willing but abxious that these cases be thus submitted, in order that the principle involved by the highest authority these cases be thus submitted, in order that the principle involved by the highest authority known to our civil or military laws, and thus fix irrevocably the precedent which this court deems just and equitable—namely, that the rebels should be made to pay all debts due loyal citizens—peaceably it possible, forcibly if necessary; and that the military power is im peratively called upon to aid all loyal citizens in thus obtaining justice.

It is, therefore, further ordered, that the goods which may be assessed by the commis

cools which may be assessed by the commis-nissioners, for each of the respective claimants as per foregoing order, be not finally delivered to the plaintiffs until five days shall have clapsed from the issuing of this order.

(Signed) J. R. FREESE, Ass't Adj't Gen'l U. S. A. and Provost Judge of Alexandria.

Ot. 28, 1861.

AN IMPRESSED JEESEYMAN DESERTS PROM TH REBELS.—The correspondent of the New York Times, writing from Poolesville, near Edwards's Tomes, writing from Poolesville, near Edwards's Ferry, mentions the arrival there, on Monday, of a man named Ward, from Bloomfield, in this county, recently a resident at Brandon, Miss., and impressed into the rebel service. He imbraced his picket duty hour to desert from the rebels. He reports that in the the first portion of the late fight the rebels had 4,000 men, and that after the first hour's fight their line began to waver, and it was believed that they had lost the day; but just at the nick of time a reinforcement of 3,000 men came up, and reinf reement of 3,000 men came up, and turned the day. The cavalry was entirely un-ucilormed, and but a very few of the regiments were thoroughly equipped.

Sick Soldiers in Missouri.—At Otterville, between Lipton and Sedalia, on the line of the Pacific railroad, there are some nine hundred sick and disabled realities; they are quartered in the houses of the second and the second disabled realities. Second disabled realities and others are realities and others are realities. are poorly sheltered from the weather. All are deplorably in want of the necessaries of stekness. Beds and bedding are scanty, and poor in quality. Much distress is occasioned by these lamentable deficiencies, and a consid-erable loss of life must ensue unless a remedy is promptly applied. It is clearly the impera-tive duty of the Government to attend at once to these sufferers, and administer relief. The St. Louis Democrat appeals to the people of St. Louis to affords them immediate succor.

THE KANSAS BRIGADE —Lane's Kansas Brig-ade, which has been stigmatized as composed of bandits and thioves, was early last week a of bandis and theves, was early last week at Clinton, in Henry county, on its way to join Siegel's advance guard at White's Ferry, over Grand River. On the authority of Mr. P. Bubler, the Leavenworth Times relates certain incidents of Lane's progress, well illustrating the spirit that animates him and his men. At Pleavent, Hill they configerated two releaf Pleasant Hill they "confiscated two rebel stores, sixteen kegs and two half barrels of powder, fluding the powder secreted in the bushes. The goods from the stores were dis who had been left destitute by the rebel forces.

St. Louis Democrat.

o'clock M.

About 8,0 o barreds will be required, in separate lots of about 1,000 tarrels each. The Flour to be used of new wheat, and the delivery of the whole to be made by the 26th of November, 1801.

The Flour required to be of the following brands, and to pass the inspection of a Board of Army Officers, or such other inspection as the Subsistence trepartment may direct.

Arthogon Extra

ch other inspection as the may direct
Artington Estru
Congress do.
S. Pry do.
Fairview do.
Gelar Vale do.
Glenwood do.
J. Newcome do.
M. Smith do.
J. Newcome do.
J. Newcome do.
J. Newcome do.
J. Davidson & Co.
J. Davidson & Co.
J. Newcome do.
J. Davidson & Co.
J. Newcome do.
J. Davidson & Co.
J. Co.
J. Newcome do.
J. Davidson & Co.
J. Co.
J. Norrison & Co.
Lyon' Union Flour do.
Lyon' Union Flour do.
Lyon' Union Flour do.
Lyon' Los Charles

D. L. Morrison & Co. do.
Lyon ' Union Flour do.
Big Spring, Joe Charles do.
Kele's Extra lisker's do.
A few barrels of the same grade of Southern Flour
will be taken, provided that it prives equal in grade
to the brands above named. The bidders to state the
brand and the number of barrels of each kind they
propose to furnish.
The barrels containing the Flour to be strong,
well hooped and head liked.
The proposals to be addressed to Maj. A. BECK
WITH, C. S., U. S. A. Washington, D. C., and en
dorsed "Proposals for Flour."

PROPOSALS FOR BEEF CATTLE ON

Scaled proposals, for supplying to the Government apon Real Ca'tle on the Hoof, are invited the 15th day of November, 18d, at 12 o'clock M. The Cattle to be delivered in washington City, on the 25th day of November, 18d, or as soon thereafter as the Government may direct. The bids to be directed to Lieut. S. C. GREEN, A. C. S., U. S. A., 2.3 G. street, Washington City, endorsed "Proposition".

2.3 G street, Washington Giy, endorsed "Proposits."
Sealed proposals are also bytied till the 18th day of November, 18th, at 1 o'clock P. M. for supplying the Government 4,000 Head of Beef Cattle on the hoof. The Cattle to be delivered at Harrisburg, Pa., on the 50th of November 18th, or as soon there after as the Government may direct. The bids to be directed to Licuit. E. H. BARROLL, A. C. S. U. S. A. 2.3 G street, Washington, D. C., and endorsed Proposals. Sealed proposals are invited till the 16th of November, 18th, at 1 o'clock P. M., for supplying 4 0.56 head of 40cct Cattle to the Government. The Cattle to be delivered on the 50th day o' January, 1862, at other York, Chamber-burg, or Harr sharp Pa., as the Government tway direct. The bids to be directed to Misjor A BLCKWITH, C. S., U. S. A., 224 G street, Washington, D. C., and endorsed "Proposals."

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Reviews and Blackwood to 530; and so on.

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wood," and but fourteen cent a year for each of the Reviews.

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The Camden and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies Line from PHILA-DELPHIA TO NEW YORK AND WAY PLA-CES, from WALNUT STREET WHARF AND KENSINGTON DEPOT, will leave as follows: At 6 A M., via Camden and Amboy, (C and A-Accommodation)
At 6 A M. via Camden and Jersey City, (N. J. Accommodation)

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M., via Camden and Jersey City, (Morning A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, At 11% A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City (Western Express.) At 12% P. M., via Camden and Amboy, (Accommodation.)

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At 4½ P. M., via Camden and Jersey City, (Evening Mail.)
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At 11% P. M., via Camden and Jersey City, (Southern Mail.)

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For Water Gap, Strouwsburg, Soranton, Wilkesbarre, Montrose, Great Bend, &c., at 7.10 A. M., from Kensington, via Delaware, Lackswama, and Western Railroad.

For Mauch Chunk, Allentewn, and Bethlehem, at 7.10 A. M. incommended the first passenger of the found of the first passenger of the

makeld at 6 A M and 6 P M For Freehold at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M.
Nor Bristol, Trenton, &c., at 7, 10 A. M., 4% and
5% P. M., from Kensington, and 2% P. M. trom
Walnut street wharf.
For Palmyra, Riverton, Delano, Beverly, Burlington, Florenneco, Bordentown, &c., at 12%, 1, 2,
4%, and 6 P. M.
Steamer Trenton, for Bordentown, and intermedi
ate places, at 2% P. M., from Walnut street wharf.
***sip**-For New York and Way Lines, leaving Kensington Depot, take the cars on Fifth street, above
Walnut, half an hour before departure. The carrun into the kepot, and on arrival of trains run from
the depot.
**Effix counds of haggarge only allowed to each

the depot, and on Arrival of trains full role.

Fifty pounds of bagging only allowed to each passenger. Passengers are prohibited from taking anything as bagginge but their wearing apparel.

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WM. H. GATZJER, aug 19

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On and after MONDAY, June 10, 1861, the Pas-senger Trains will leave the Philadelphia and Read-ing Raifroad Depot, at Harrisbusg, for New York and Philadelphia, 18 follows, viz:

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Express Line leaves Harrisburg at 9.30 A. M., on arrival of Pennsylvania Railroad Express Praisatrom the West, arriving in New York at 4 P. M. A sleeping acr is attached to the train through from Pittaburg without change.

Mail Train leaves tharrisburg at 8 A. M., arriving at New York at 4 P. M., and Philadelphia at 1.50 P. M.

Fast Line leaves Harrisburg at 1.40 P. M., on arriving in New York at 9.56 P. M., and Philadelphia at 6.40 P. M.

WESTWARD.

WESTWARD.
Fast Line leaves New York at 6 A. M., and Phildelphia at 8 A. M., arriving at Harrisburg at 1 c.

molephia at 8 A. M., arriving at Harrisburg at 1 r.

M. Mail Train leaves New York at 12.00 noon, and Philadelphia at 3.15 P. M., arriving at Harrisburg at 8 P. M. Express Line leaves New York at 8 P. M. arriving at Harrisburg at 2.30 A. M., and connecting with the Pennsylvania Express Train for Pittsburg. A siceping our is also attached to this train.

Connections are made at Harrisburg with transon the Pennsylvania, Northern Central, and Cumberland Valley Radroads, and at Reading for Philadelphia, Pottavitte, Wilkesbarre, Allentown, Easton, Ac.

Imaging checked through, Fare between New York and Harrisburg, 25.00; between Harrisburg and Philadelphia, \$4.25 ta No. 1 cars, and \$2.70 in No. 2.

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A positive and specific remedy for diseases of the
Bladder, Kidneya, Gravel, Drope
OBGANIC WEAKNESS,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
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AND ALL DISEASES OF THE
Sexual Organs, Sexual Organs, Sexual Organs
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Sexual Organs, Sexual Organs, Sexual Organs
Textual Org

and improvences, early indiscretions, exposing and improvences, and removing all improper discharges, whether existing in Maile or Fermale, If a sa Fact long since established, that persuas suffering with any disease of these organs are affected in bodily health and mental powers, and experience many alarming symptoms, among which will or iound; Indivposition to Exertain Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, General Weakness, Holler of Disease, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Death, Night Sweats, Cold Feet, Wakefulness, Diraness of Vision, Languor, Udiversal Lascitade of the Muscular System, often Enormous Appetite, with Dyspeptic Symptoms, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Pallid Countenance, and Eruptions on the Face, Palas in the Back, Hawinss of the Eyelids, frequently black spots flying before the Eyelids, frequently black spots flying before the Eyes, with temporary Suffusion and Loss of Sight, want of Attention, great Mobility, Heatle a ness. Those symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follow—Los of Power, Futury and Epideric PM.

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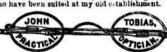
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Ask for Helmboid's. Take no other. Cut out the dvertisement and send for it, and avoid imposition of exposure.

TO THE OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.

Just arrived, a direct importation per steamer Futton, from Europe, a very fine and large assortment of Marine, Opera, Field Glasses, and Telescopes, which I will sell a very little above the cost in Paris. As to the qualities, there are none superior to be had, hawing been selected purposely for this market. Also, a large and well assorted stock of Opera Glasses, Microscopes, gold, silver, and test Spectacles and Eye Glasses, suited to the sight by the use of an Optometer. A considerable number of certifica es to be seen at my office, from gentiemen who have been suited at my oil octabilishment.



126 Pennsylvania avenue, between Four-and-ahalf and Sixth Streets. My Establishment is up stairs. Glasser fitted to sail. The trade supplied out 10-19

REGISTER'S OFFICE,

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN — Notice is bereby given that licenses given to taveres, retailers of spirituous an i fermented liquers, where and cordials, to greceries, dry goods, hardware, m didness, perfumery, watches and jewelry, lumber, wood, and coni, commission merchants; also, to keepers of hackney carriages and ormibuses, bill and tables, ten pin alleys, and co-fectionery, and for hawking and pedding, and dealers in old iron, by excepter, &c., will expire on Monday the 4th day of N vember next, and that said licenses must be received at this office within ten days after that time SAMUEL E. DOUGLASS.

oct 23—d44th Nov. Register.

MARK YOUR CLOTHING I—Ladies, go to the EXCELSIOR MARKING PLATE COMPANY'S AGEN'CY, 474 Seventh street, Room No. 5, and get a silver Marking Plate, Brush, and bottle of Premium indelible link, warranted not to wash out. All kinds of engraving cone to order Alpanbets, Figures, &o., of any size, excuted with nestness and dispatch. Groceis and others supplied with Stencil Plates, 474 Seventh atreet.

A TTENTION SUTLERS, QUARTE 8-dimesters and others. Large and small Stendish Alphabets, Figures, &c., and engraving of all kinds, done at the EXCELSIOR MARKING PLATE COMPANY'S AGENCY, 474 Seventh street, opposite Post Office Department. Come Occ., come all.

OF FICERS AND SOLDIEMS.—Sight drafts sold on all parts of the United States, in sums to suit officers and soldiers.

Also, drafts on London, Ireiand, Scotland, Wales, and Germany.

Uncurrent money bought at best rates.

SWEENY, RITTENHOLSE, FANT & CO., Bankers, 352 Pennsylvania avenue, oct 14—lm near Brown's.

GRAND ADVANCE OF THE ARMY, That SMITH has not advanced the price of his Clothing, which he has just received, and is selling off at such remarkable low prices. Give me a call, and satisfy yourselves of the great bargains that are now offered everyday at SMITH'S No. 400 Seventh street.

THIS WEST CHESTER ACADISMY, at West Chester, Pennsylvania, within two hours' ride from Philadelphia, by the Pennsylvania Central or by the West Chester and Philadelphia Kairoad, via Media.

The winter term, of full five months, commences on the lat of November. "Military Texics" will be introduced as a regular department of the system of instruction to those who desire to avail themselves of its advantages, at a moderate charge.

Light tried and experienced Teachers assist the Principal in the duties of the school.

Oct 21—lm WM. F. WYERS, A. M., Principal.

THE PEOPLE'S CLOTHING STORE
No. 460 Seventh street, opposite Post Office.

COME AND SEE OUR NEW STOCK of Full Clothing, No. 400 Seventh street.

GOVERNMENT ADV'TS.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE U. S. MARINE CORPS,

QUARTHEMASTER'S OFFICE,
Washington, September 18, 1851.
SEALED PROFOSALS, for each class separately,
will be received at this office until 13 o'clock M. of
Wednesday, 80th of November user, for furnishing
to the United States Marine Corps, during the year
1802, the following supplies, to be delivered at the
office of the Assistant Quartermaster of the corps,
Philadelphia, Fennsylvania, free of expense to the
United States, in such quantities as may from time
to time be ordered, vis:

CLASS No. 2.

8,000 yards of 6.4 Dark Blue Flannel for overssoks, all wool, (indigo wool dyed.) 56 inches wide, to
weigh 13 ounces per yard.

10,000 yards of 8.4 D '*R Blue Flannel, for shirjs
all wool, jindigo wool d. d.) 37 inches wide, to weigh
81% ounces per yard.

1,900 Gray Blankets, all wool, to weigh flow
pounds each, with letters "U. S. M." in black, four
inches long to the coatre; to be 7 feet long and 5
feet wide, and free from grease.

6,000 pair- of Woolen Socks, three sizes, properly
made of good Seece wool, with double and twisted
yarn, to weigh three pounds per dozen pairs, free
from grease.

CLASS No. 2

OLAM Wo. 2.

OLAM Wo. 2.

O.000 yards White Lileon for Pants, 80 inches wide, to weigh 18 onnoes rer yard.

10,000 yards White Linen for Shirts, 80 inches wide, to weigh 11 onno-s per yard.

10,000 yards Cauton Flannel for Drawers, 97 inches

CLASS No. 4.

1.000 Uniform Cape, complete, (except Pompons.)
1 500 Pompons, red worsted, ball skaped, 5 inches in circumference.
3,000 Fatigue Cape, (with covers) to be made of blue cloth, indig o weol-dyed.
2,000 Stocks.

CLASE No. 5.

CLASE No. 5.

COG Gross Coat Buttons, (Kagle.)

400 Gross Jacket Buttons, (Kagle.)

100 Gross Vest Buttons, (Kagle.)

1,800 Paire Yellow Metal Criscents and Scale

straps. 250 Setts Epsulette Bullion for Sergeants and Cor

255 Setts Epaulette Bullon for Privates
torals.
2,000 Setts Epaulette Bullion for Privates
to Red Worsted Sashes.
2,500 yards of Red Cord.
100 Swords for Sergenits.
to Bwords for Sergenits.
to Bwords for masicians.
to Urums (tenor,) complete.
to Drum Slings.
200 Batter Drum Heads.
to Share Drum H. ads.
to Drum Cords.

CLASS No. 6.
10,000 Pairs Army Boots, (infantry p.
1,000 Cartridge Boxes.
1,000 Bayonet Scabbards.
1,000 Procession Cap Pouches.
1,000 Cartridge Box Belts.
1,000 Bayonet Belts.
1,000 Waist Belts.
1,000 Waist Plates.
1,000 Brast Plates.
250 Sword Frogs.

CLAM No. 8.

1,300 Knapsacks. 600 Haversacks. 600 Canteens. 600 Musket Slings CLAM No. 9.

For making and trimming the following article

The above-mentioned articles must conform, in all respects to the sealed standard patterns in the office of the Quartermater Marine Corps, Marine Barcack, Washington, D. C.; Assistant Quartermater, office Marine Corps, 1390 Spruce street, Philadelphia; and at the Marine Stations, Brooklyn, New York, and Boston, Massachusetts, where they can be examined

examined

And whenever the articles named above, or any
portion of them, shall be considered as not fully conforming to samples, they will be rejected, and the contractor will be bound to furnish others of the required kind at once, or the Quartermaster will supply the deficiency at the expense of the centractor.

Payment will be made upon the accepted delivery of the whole quantity which may from time to
time be ordered, withholding ten per cent. From the
payment of account rendered under first order, smill
second order is filled, and ten per cent. from account
rendered under second order until third order is
filled, and so on, until contract is completed.

Each proposal must be accompanied by the follow-

E. F., Witness.

1 here'by certify that the above named able to a known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Atterney, or Collector.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by the above guarantee.

Newspapers authorized to publish the above will send the paper containing the first insertion to this office for examination.

The bidder's place of business, or manufacturing establishment, must be specifically stated in the proposal.

The above list of articles is believed to be about

proposal.

The above list of articles is believed to be about the quantity of each article that will be required during the year; but the Quartermaster reserves the right of ordering a greater or less quantity, should the interests of the service require it.

Proposals to be endorsed on the savelope "Proposals for bugpites for Marine Corps for 1563," and addressed to Major W. B. S.LACR, sep 28 Quartermaster M. C., Washington, D. C.

THE UNION WILL STAND,
NO MATTER WHO'S PRESIDENT!
Consequently, I shall remain in Washington, and
continue to pursue my occupation of

HCUSE, SIGN, AND ORNAMENTAL

GILDING in all its branches Old GLAZING
promptly attended to. Painting and Ornamenting
Cottage Furniture, in the best style. I also call at
tention to the Painting of Roofs and Brick Walls.

All the above I will do as cheap as the cheapest
I therefore solicit the patronage of my friends an
tellow citizens of the District. Punctuality strictly
observed, and work done in the best manner.
You will please mind your stops, and stop at
M. T. PARKER'S
Painting Establishment,
Ro. 53 Louisians avenue (north side),
between Sixth and Seventh streets
P S.—Signs put up free of charge, as usual.

JUST RECREVED, one of the largest J sticks of new and fashionable Clothing ever of-iered in Washington, which must be sold within the next thirty days, to make room for winter goods. Persons wanting Clething. Furnishing Goods, Trunks, Hats and Caps, should call soogs, as now is the time for bargains, at No. 400 Seventh street, opposite Post Olince.